The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY

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SUNDAY, JANUARY 30, 1898.

THE PEOPLE SHOULD BE MADE TO UNDERSTAND IT.

can add very little that is new to what we have already said in regard to the Senate's resolution declaring that our national bonds are payable in sifver dollars, but the opponents of the measure openly declare that it is intended as a part of the programme of the national campaign in 1900, and the advocates of a sound financial system for this country should not omit a full discussion of it now while popular attention is fixed upon

There was never the alightest reason for bringing this resolution forward at When the law was passed the government were silver as well as government had a right to pay any dollars that were dollars. No one in his senses could ever have thought, therefore, of denying that the government had the right to pay the bends in silver dollars. In addition to this, the late Stanley Mat-thews offered the identical resolution in the Senate twenty years ago, and it was the Senate twenty years ago, and it was then passed and has stood on the records

But the negroes themselves, he adds, see the necessity for it, are new healpring to him servents and well to be prepared with was then declared to be the sense of the Senate that the bonds were payable in diver; that has ever since remained the declared sense of the Senate, and it could not possibly be made any more the sense of the Senate by passing the resolution again than it already was. The whole thing, therefore, was mere leather and prunella that counts for absolutely nothing. It is fortunate for the country, however, that nothing more will ever be heard of this resolution in Congress, in all probability. It will now go to the House of Representatives and will be probably referred to the Committee on Coinage, and there it will forever rest amongst other forgotten things.

Nothing, therefore, has been done but to excite people who had begun to believe that the silver agitation was over, and this excitement may have an unfavorable influence upon the revival of business that '.s been going on so steadily and so surely for the past few months. Possibly that may be avoided, and if it is then the whole discussion has been a case of beating the tir.

We cannot for our life understand how any man who believes in the principles of fair dealing should be willing to pay our bonds in silver if the silver dollar were not kept up at par by the government-if, in other words, it was allowed to shift for itself and it should fall in value to what it is really worth, fortyfour cents. We understand, of course, how there might be some sort of equity in doing this as against a man who bought a bond during the war for sixty cents on the dollar.

But the bonds are payable to the bearer, and, ever since the country resumed specie payments all the interest bas been paid regularly in gold or its

Now, suppose some citizen of Russia, seeing the bonds payable to the bearer and knowing that the government always had seen paying the interest in gold, had given one thousand gold dollars for a bond under the belief that the government considered the bonds gold bonds. Would it be fair to to insist upon a hidden right ours of which he never heard and pay him only forty four cents when he had expected to get a dollar? Would he not have been justified in thinking, under all the circumstances that surnded the case when he bought the bond, that our government intended the world to believe that it would always consider and treat its bonds as gold bonds? If he would have been justified in thinking this would it be fair to him to avail ourselves of a technical right in the law that we had to pay the bond off in the depreciated silver dollars? It seems to us that to ask the question

ing and justice, pay our bonds in anything else but gold. A STUDY IN BLACK.

can, consistently with honesty, fair-deal-

In the January Bulletin of the Department of Labor is a "Social Study of the Negroes of Farmville, Va." by Professor W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, himself a negro born and raised in New England, who spent the months of July and August, 1897, at that point in making investigations. Farmville was selected because of the large percentage of negro population.

He begins by saying that a century ago Prince Edward county, of which Farmville is the county seat, had a popdation of 8,000 evenly divided between whites and blacks; to-day it has a popuintion of 14,000, but the increase is almost entirely among the blacks. In 1860 there were 582 slave holders, holding 7.341 slaves. In 1897, there were about 5,000 whites and 9,000 negroes. The total valuation of real estate and personal property in the county in 1890 was \$2,297,607. In 895, the value of farming lands owned by the whites was \$1,064,180; by the negroes \$132,189. In 1891, the negroes owned 12,215 cres of land; in 1895, 17,555 acres.

The population of Farmville in 1890 was composed of 961 whites and 1,443 negroes. The negro population at the present time is about one hundred less.

The professor is interested to note a derease in the marriage rate among the blacks. In slavery times, he says, marriage was entered upon early in life, and the same was true of the first generation of freedmen. But the second generation is postpontng marriage, This he says, necessarily leads to two evils, bad morals and restricted influence of family life. He found in the town of Farmville 44 illegitimate negro children inder ten years of age.

As to education, he found that of 267 children between the ages of five and fifteen, about fifty-six per cent. attended school. He estimates that about fortytwo per cent, of the negro population can read and write.

The negroes are occupied as follows: In professional occupations, 22; in domestic, 287; in commercial, 45; in agriultural, 15; in industrial, 282; not enroged in gainful occupations, 259, and not eported, 14.

Using a different classification, he finds those working on their own account, 36; laboring class, 350; house service, 92; day service, 149; at home, unoccupied, and dependent, 269; professional and clerical, 24; and not reported, 14.

The leading barber is the richest negro, and is reported to be worth \$10,000. The town jailer is a negro and there are seven grocery stores conducted by black There are no negro coctors or lawvers. Richmond negrees own and conduct the steam laundry. Very little ierical work is done by the blacks.

The inevitable "servant gal," problem claims a part of the professor's attention and he tells us that there is considerable dissutisfaction over the State of domestic service.

The negroes are coming to regard the work as a relic of slavery and as degracing, and only enter it from sheer necessity, and then as a temporary makethis time. When the law was passed authorizing the issue of the government's bonds now outstanding the "dollars" of and impudent young people who neglect their work, and in some cases show gold, as they low are. The bonds simply promise "dollars" and, of course, the wages, partly because the Southern custom compels families, who ought to do
their own work, to hire help, and they
cannot afford to pay much; partly, too,
becare they do not believe the service
rendered is worth more. The servants, receiving less than they think they ought are often careful to render as little for it as possible. They grow to despise

> are now beginning to hire servants and he found ten negro families in Farmville, which hire help.

> After making a careful study of conditions in Farmville, he thinks it fair to conclude that the industrious and property-accumulating class of negro citizens best represents on the whole, the general tendencies of the group. At the same time the mass of sloth and immorality is still large and threatening. He does not pretend to say how far Farmville's conditions are true of other sections of Virginia.

A CONTEMPORARY'S COMPLAINT.

complains sorely of The Times that it "circulated an ugly word" against it in characterizing a recent publication of the Record's, about the South as "slanderous." We confess that the word was a harsher term than the occasion warranted, and we assure our contemporary that we did not mean to be offensive. We do not believe that the Manufacturers' Record, which has done such valiant work in developing the South, is capable of intentionally standering it.

We did think, however, and do think that our contemporary's article was too sweeping, and that it did the South an

"Some communities" is an indefinite term, and may mean many sections. But let us quote the Record's article, After reviewing the opportunities of the South

These facts give the South an opportunity such as no other section ever enjoyed. Populism, though strong in some places, has not yet become the domi-nint power of evil. Some of its legisla-tion, enacted and threatened, has, however, greatly retarded all business in-terests. To this may be added the indifference of some communities promptly meeting their obligations, thus making all alike suffer. This is due mainly not to any intentional wrong-doing, but to a failure to appreciate the necessity of a strict compliance with the spirit and letter of financial obligations.

The men of affairs of the South and the conest legislator appreciate this situation; the blame does not rest upon them except indirectly. Nowhere can a higher sense of business honor be found than in this section. But the men of character have been too much absorbed in their own business affairs, in their farms, their factories, their mercantile interests, to fully see the necessity of combatting the work of the scheming, visionary politicians, who find a congenial field of employment in seeking to devise dishonest legislation, and thus the honest, intelligent legislators find themselves without adequate moral backing on the part of the people. The time has come for the business men. or rather, we should say, for the honest men of the South, whether in business or not, to unite against the work of dema-

With wise legislation, freedom from Populistic agitation against capital and corporations, and a strong support of all laws looking to the equitable protection of investments the South will command is to answer it, we do not see how we

millions of capital for railroad improvements, new municipal improvements and new industrial enterprises. Will the peo-ple of the South make the most of this opportunity?

We say that it is easy for those not informed to infer from the above that conditions cited are the rule in the South, when such is not the fact. However, in our comments, we were candid enough to Record's article. "Wherein," it asks, "does The Times differ from the Manufacturer's Record?" In these essentials, we reply: that while we admitted that Populism the South, it was receding, as evidenced girl in a tunnel.—Boston Traveler. by the fact that the recent session of the Georgia Legislature did not entertain a single measure in restraint of enterprise; That while we admitted that Populism we cited the isolated cases and noted the strong protest of press and people; that we insisted in conclusion that the Southern people were honest and pro-

We submit that the outsider who reads the article in The Times will get an impression very different from that which the Record's article would make on his

We have gone thus at length into the ubject not to combat our Baltimore consubject not to combat our Baltimore con-

temporary, but to do it full justice. TILLMANISM IN VIRGINIA.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Portsmouth Star, is still of opinion that the Legislature of Virginia has given unmistakable proof of its devotion to Tillmanism and Altgeldism in refusing to elect to office any man who did not support the Chicago ticket in 1896.

doubt, prefer an intensified edition of Eagle. the Chicago platform in 1909. But there are many others who believe in oldfashion Democracy, and who would see the next national platform purged of every semblance of Tillmanism, Altgeldism and Populism. They have never believed in these things, so utterly at variance with true Democracy, yet being strong party men, they have stood by the organization and have not been willing to elect to office men who are known in party parlance as bolters. We say that this does not indicate that they are Altgeld men, but simply that they are

The Star ridicules the suggestion of The Times that these men have a high regard for those Democrats who conscientiously refused to support the Chieago platform. We quote:

"The Legislature holds in high regard the anti-Tillman Democrat, even while turning him out of the judiciary for being such.

"The Legislature respects the conscience of the conscientious Democrat, but if said Democrat be not a Tillmanite, an Altgeldite, the respect of the Legislature, as to him, begins and ends with his conscience."

Our contemporary overlooks the fact that in the case to which it has reference, many of the members in caucus gave Judge Newman a cordial support, and he was defeated by a slender majority.

The Blackston Courier says: The bill introduced by Senator Withers, of Danville, to again submit the ers, of Dahville, to again submit the question of a constitutional convention to a vots of the people is all right and proper, and in thorough accordance with the views as often expressed in these columns, but, as also previously expressed, this is not sufficient. There are many who are opposed to a convention many who are opposed to a convention it may meet with a second defeat. Doubtless the same elements who opposed it before may oppose it again. Whil believing that a majority of the people would it not be should that fail of the necessary

This substitute should be in the form of amendments passed by the present Legislature along the lines of reforms suggested and promised. Should we not the convention we might gain these. If the Legislature would act on the "substitute" prepared by our contemporary, there would be no occasion for calling a convention. There is no reason under the sun why any changes in the constitution, barring always a change of the right of suffrage, may not be made through the simple and inexpensive process of amendments which originate in the General Assembly and are finally

passed upon by the people. But those members of the Legislature who are so clamorous for constitutional revision seem to be unwilling to have it except through the convention process.

The mild winter has been entirely free from deaths of Washington's body servants, and the only survivor of Balak-

About 25,000 cats were killed last year at the Morris Refuge for Friendless Animais. Strange, but cats always show up well in the lists of friendless creatures.

The time will soon arrive now when even the ground hog will have a show.

A Missouri girl bursts into verse in these tender words: "I stand in the twilight: I'm kissed by the dew." Nobody would think the dew would drop to such a job

Philadelphia claims to have a man who has not slept for fifteen years. Probably old man Quay's first lieutenant.

A bottomiess pit has been discovered in Dakota. That's about the kind of a time most people have who go out there.

The proposition to have the govern ment make its own powder will doubtless be duly exploded in Congress

Walcott would be an ideal heavy villain in the "Curse of Gold" company.

Tucker-I see by the sugar beet bill that the convicts will get out of the penitentiary.

Hawkins-Be pardoned! Tucker-No. rented out.

There will be no retrenchment as long as representatives from counties which draw thousands from the State in excess of what they pay in, insist that criminal fees shall remain as they are.

Secretary of the Navy Long turns out to be a total abstainer, but then he is expected to put in his work on water anyhow.

After a bitter fight by the wife, the North Dakota courte -sfused George

Hugg a divorce from his wife. What girl would willingly give up a good Hugg.

It is to be hoped that the Maine will not feel called upon to pursue any Tom Reed tactics

Of course Kentucky will properly resent the affront this awful Republican administration would cast upon her in admit that there was ground for the having the battleship christened with water.

Terrible Disaster.

Smyths-Were you ever in a railway

Playmate Wanted. Well, how do you like your new little

Bertie-Oh, nursie, ask mamma not to That while we admitted the state of the stat

She Talks Now.

Smith-Isn't smawley a lecturer? Jones-He was before his marriage. Smith-And now? Jones-He is the audience. - Chicago

Dry Argument.

was on. It was a case of champagne. -Chicago News.

Turned On the Hose. Judge-Do you mean to say that you were the last person to play on the old opera-house stage?
Witness-Yes, your honor, I'm a fire-man.-Odds and Ends.

the Chicago ticket in 1896.

As we said in answer to the Star's prise)—Aren't you the very man I gave As we said in answer to the State first article, there are men in the Legislature of extreme views, who would, no Yes'm. Y'see, I didn't eat it.—Brooklyn

One Better.

I have a doctor's certificate here that I annot sing to-night," said the prima

"What?" roared the manager. tive you a certificate that you never could sing."-Detroit Free Press.

On the Road,

Bill-I see a Milwaukee railroad has ischarged several Indian conductors for appropriating money.

Jill-Perhaps the Indians believed that none but the braves deserved the fare .-Yonkers Statesman,

"The proper thing to do," said the eld-erly matron, "is to manage a man with-out letting him know it." "Rut," asked the younger one, "where would the satisfaction come in if he did not knew it?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Up to Date Parson,

"My friends," said the minister, earnestly, 'let us beware of Satan. We know that he scatters tacks along the narrow way ir order that the just may puncture their tire." their tires. And, as the congregation pedaled homeward, many a member thought of the pastor's words.—Puck.

Your heart and mine are like two waves Each having broken 'pon a barren shore And finding naught there, but the graves Of memories and fancy, turn once more To add a sob unto the ocean's roar.

Your Heart and Mine,

Your heart strikes mine, and on and side by side, United by a sympathy Which breeds true love; we swell the

But drawn again into this sea,

Till we shall break upon an unknown Called "Happiness," where we may rest To mingle kisses on the cool white sand, And cast our tears upon the ocean's

-KATHARINE MILLER GUNN.

AFTERMATH.

Secertary Algier is getting along well and will be removed to the mountains of South Carolina this week. He has been suffering from grippe and malaria.

It is said that young Leiter stands to win at present not less than \$2,250,000 on his wheat deal.

Dr. Nansen made a recent statement in New York to the effect that he would probably join Lieutenant Peary in his next polar expedition.

Congressman Tom Johnson has parted with his stock in the big consolidated street railway of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Johnson's holdings amounted to \$1,500,000.

The Kentucky Senate has joined with the House in a resolution asking Senator Lindsay to resign.

John Kennedy, a professional train robber started out Friday night from Kansas City to rob a train. The horse on which he rode slipped on the icy pavement and fell, knocking Kennedy senseless He was captured by the police and when found on his person.

A bill has been introduced in the Kentucky Legislature to compel the Associated Press to sell its new service to all papers in Kentucky desiring to purchase The bill is introduced in behalf of the Louisville Dispatch, the organ of the free silver people.

The Advertiser says an order for cigars has been received at Key West, Fla., by a manufacturer, the cost of which will be \$150,000.

The third shipment of 360 head of cattle was made from Camilla, Ga., Wednesday by P. H. Wade & Son and Wade Warner & Co., of Nashville, Tenn., to Indian Territory. They will ship 500 head Saturday The above firm has made Camilla head-quarters and will load 6,000 from that point. They have just bought 1,500 head from Colonel A. T. McIntyre, of Thomasville. The price paid was \$7,500.

A lady stopped one day at a store at Atlanta and bought for \$1 a piece of silk which attracted her attention. She took it home and made it up into cravats in the prevailing style. Returning to the store she sold them for \$3. She then bought more silk, and the proprietor of the store agreed to handle what she could make. She went on with it, and the business grew till she added a room to her house, and now employes twelve girls.

Ruff Williams, of Horse Creek. Fla. settlement five miles west of Zolfo, while hunting rabbits was bitten by a rattlesnake. He hurried home and was given stimulants, but the poison had permeated his system, for he died that night in great agony. A party went to the scene, set the wire grass on fire, and succeeded in

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driving out and killing the snake, which a law. It is to be hoped that it will be

Anthony Raineteaux Dyett, who died at his home at Netherwood, N. J., Friday, of heart trouble, was a member of one of the oldest law firms in New York, Townsend, Dyett & Levy, of 247 Broadway, Mr. Dyett had been associated with Mr. Townsend for over sixty years and had been a partner in the law firm for nearly

The value of exports from the United States in the calendar year 1897, as shown by revised figures of the Treasury Department, was \$1.009,743,554, as compared with \$1,005,837,241 in 1896. The imports were valued at \$742,631,359, as against \$881,579,556 in 1896. The balance of trade in favor of the United States, therefore, was \$357,111,204. The exports for Decem her last were valued at \$125,088,470, and the imports at \$51,515,228. The exports for the month were \$7,000,000 more can those of December 1896, but the imports were less by about \$7,500,000.

University of Virginia.

Editor of The Times: Sir.—I was much gratified by your ex-cellent editorial article of this morn-ing in favor of continuing the usual legislative annual appropriation to the Uni-versity of Virginia. There is one view of the subject, however, to which you do not call attention and which I have not seen mentioned. As is well known Mr. Jefferson designed and intended the University to be the head and crown of a great system of popular education in Virginia. That design has never yet been formally fulfilled, although from the foun-dation of the institution to the present time, many of the best professors and in-structors in the Virginia Colleges and subordinate schools have been educated at the University, and although since the establishment of the system of public schools in Virginia there has been a provision in the appropriation to the Uni-versity which is a great ally and aid to that general system of popular education. I refer to the provision by which Virginia young men may be educated in the acaiemical departments of the University without charge for tuition, many of whom have devoted themselves to teaching in the dieffrent schools and colleges or have become useful and distinguished citizens in other walks in life, and many of whom without such a provision in their behalf, would not have been able to ac-quire any higher education at all, or if so, only at the expense of the destitution of educational advantages to other members of the family, or the great embarrass-

ment of their parents.

The University is thus, especially in its academical departments, the great and continual fountain and stream of educational facilities and influences, to the worthy but indigent young men of t State, but much more of the enrichment and improvement of the common school system by its constant contributions ts efficiency and advancement in useful ness, through educated this of course is somewhat at the publi expense, but it is for the public good and advantage, as in the case of the common chool system itself, (with the difference nowever, that the common school system is entirely at the public expense) of which it is an informal, yet a most useful and inherent part and in part fulfilment and execution of the noble plan of the great designer, Thomas Jefferson, of the whole system, and the founder of the University at its intended corner sta

Richmond, January 27, 1897.

Civil Government of the Schools,

Editor of The Times: Sir,-The bill before the House of Delegates prescribe civil government as one of the studies in the public schools is a move in the right direction. Considering what small contributions the school what sman controlutions the schools make to the knowledge of our institutions, it is a wonder that our Republic has done as well as it has. But in the old days we had in Virginia, a ruling class that furnished leaders who instructed the people. Now that is all changed. Politicians are acceptain whether to say their icians are uncertain whether to say their culs are there own till the people to them they may. The people have b them they may. The people have be-come the leaders, let us therefore, educate them in the fundamental principles of government. What better way of doing this than by teaching the children something about the government of thing about the government of their county, their city, their State? The wisest Democratic statesmen Virginia ever produced, the one who had most faith in the people and knew best the sources of strength of a Democracy, Thomas Jefferson, laid great stress on the study of such local institutions as the township. We talk grandly about the evils of centralization and yet we neglect the chief means of preventing neglect the chief means of preventing those evils by an intelligent study of our local institutions. If a country as large as ours is to remain a true Republic, it will have to be by teaching our peop to do more of the governing through their local institutions and less through legis-

local institutions and less through legis-latures and Congress. In this work, Virginia is behind other States. Every boy who studies a history of Virginia should be taught something of the government of the State. There is not one of u who has not at some time regretted that he was not given such in-formation. What would have been good for us its good for our children. formation. What would have been good for us, is good for our children. Mr. Boyce quotes the opinion of some one to the effect that the South will in

the future furnish the statesmen for the country. Whether this is true or not. Virginia is called upon to produce her own leaders and to train up intelligent citizens. One method of helping to-wards this result is to teach civics to our children. "What you would have ap-pear in a nation, put into the schools."

Ashland, Va., Jan. 28, 1898.

Concurrent Jurisdiction.

Editor of The Times:

Sir.-I see that the Senate has passed a bill giving to county courts concurrent jurisdiction in all civil matters with the circuit courts. This is a bad bill and one that will cause general dissatisfac-tion in the country, if it should become

defenced in the House of Delegates.

Twice a year is as often as judgments should be obtainable in all agricultural and fruit growing countries, and, indeed, is once too often, as the fruits of labor means with which they are produced are taken away at any time, you can see that the productive agencies of our coun-try will be very much hampered and in-many instances destroyed.

many instances destroyed.

Some of our city representatives, I see are asking for this law upon the ground that it will enhance the value of our country property, because, forsooth, you can obtain a judgment in nineteen days and take it from us. Speaking for the country, we want to say that the repre-sentatives from the cities in the present legislature, in view of their utterances, are not the custodians of the rights and interests of the country people. Hence we ask that all such legislation be stopped and the country representatives asked to put their scal of condemnation upon

all such, whenever, presented.

If the object of this bill is to abolish circuit courts, which will be its result, then the Legislature should boldly say so and not make this covert assault upon their efficiency and necessity.

Lovingston, Va., Jan. 28, 1898.

Richmond's Streets. Richmond's Streets.

Editor of The Times:
Sir:—As a constant reader of your valuable paper, I beg to congratulate you on your able articles of the 27th and 28th inst., on the miserable condition of our side walks and streets. Broad street especially from Fourth to Ninth, is a disgrace to our beautiful, well drained city. Continue the good work to the end that our streets may be put in a condition which would reflect credit not only upon our dear people, but would give pleasure to our many visitors.

CHARLES W. GODDIN.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 29, 1838.

MADE OF COMMON HAIRPINS.

All the Comforts of Home Constructed with "Woman's Best Friend-Miss Cora Inman, an ingenious American girl, has invented a dozen household

articles made from nairpins. If you have a package of hairpins and follow her dia package of narrous and town in rections, you can have "all the comforts of a home" for five cents.

The hair pin has always been considered the last resort of the feminine mind in an emergency. From picking the jea ous locks of guardians to opening com-

fit boxes, from buttoning shoes to ex-tracting corks, from putting out the eyes of a burglar to doing hatpin service, it has been in requisition since the ages where anything less than a crowbar was needed the versatile cise its talents, with the result that many women have ben ut consciously aiding in its becoming a part of the Patent! can be done with this remarkable little

sisterhood into the secret of how she makes some of her simplest and most convenient little "contraptions" out of

ur old friend the hairpin. In the first place there is a spool rack, to be worn upon the person while sewing and which will prove a boon to every we man who is used to seeing her spool whirl away into corners smaller and more distracting than the haunts of the das-tardly collar button. It is made of a single hairpin, and can be snatched from the auburn curis in haste, without leaving the rocking chair, so you see that nothing could be more delightful.

The hairpin is taken by its two wires or prongs, or times, or whatever you agree to call them, and crossed so that a loop appears at the top where the arch generally comes. After this has been done neatly and with enough care to leave the loop large enough to go over an ordinary sized button on th front of the basque, the remaining length of wire is bent into the form of a tiny pair of ice tongs, or "nippers," the end with the curve above, and slipped in the hole of a common spool of any sh or size. And there it is, all complete comfortable, and you have not had move out of your chair, much less cal for materials with which to make this cunning, unique and almost necessary

which, if made from a brass or gilt hairpin will prove a delight for some dainty desk. It is made by taking the hairpin just as it comes from the package and bending it over backward about onethird from the top; one other bend in the opposite direction and it is done. The profile makes it look something like the letter "N." Before it is quite complete, the legs, or wires, are spread a little at the bottom, enough to make it stand plumb, and it froms a carte do visite rack that is every whit as substantial and good as the ones bought in stores for that purpose

If you happen to be fortunate enough to be the possessor of a number of rings, a "ring tree" will be found a useful and pretty article for the "dresser." They are sold in shops now made of fire gilt. You can have them of black or fire gilt hairpins that will be quite as nice, and you can make them yourself. It takes half a dozen pins-long ones preferred in this case, as in all others.

Three of the hairpins are stretched out your own mind the other useful things to their full length by undoing the arch in the middle and pressing gently until the hairpins are flattened out and form a wire twice their usual length. They are wired together about an inch from the bottom and an inch from the top, and at the bottom the inch left free is taken up and turned at right angles from the rest so as to form a three leggedrest. Then three other pins are taken, bent in the middle like the letter "V" spread out, turned with their legs pointing skyward and wired together at their institution already made, forms a "tree," upon the limbs or arms of which may be hung at night the diamonds and turquoise of the day's wearing.

After that intricate affair, you will through for reeling off for want to hear about something simple. there are others.—New York

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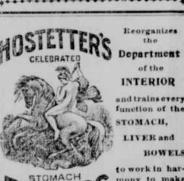
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You have it in the bookmark, which is made of a single silver or gold hairpin by bending it over about two-fifths of its length from the top and pinching it together in such a way that when it is slipped into the book it forms a stiff hold-er for the pages as well as a marker for the place.

The pen rack is made of a hairpin opened up and straightened out, turned up into little hook-like ends at the tips and nung from two tacks above the desk. From this little "bar" are suspended three or four halrpins that have been straightened out and bent into hooks as each end. On the lower row of hooks goes the pen. By using a shorter set of nairpin above and repeating the process just described you can have a rack to

hold a pencil as well. Clothespins are made from ha and so are bill file holders and letter holders. By studying a few of these out-lined articles and consulting the illustrations you can soon become quite an adept at forming these beautiful little your personal needs call for.

There are always three styles of buitunderstood from the illustrations, the rules laid down for the other arti-

cles can be applied here.

The kitchen ball of twine holder deserves some mention, however. It is made by taking six hairpins, straightening them out until they form a flat piece of wire, bowing them until they are round enough to fit a ball of the second and the second training them. round enough to fit a ball of cord and then wiring them at both ends and mak-ing them into a sort of oval case for the cord. The upper ends are hanging the holder to the gas lower end is left loosely arr the end of the cord may